

DYCZKOWSKA, Maria; SZCZEKLIK, Andrzej

Myocarditis following smallpox vaccination. Pol. tyg. lek. 20
no.21:760-762 24 My '65.

1. Z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych AM we Wrocławiu (Kierownik:
prof. dr. Edward Szczeklik).

DYDACKI, Zbigniew, mgr inz.

"Characteristics of steam power plants" by [mgr inz.] Teofil
Monkiewicz. Reviewed by Zbigniew Dydacki. Energetyka Pol
17 no.12:383-384 D'63.

DY/DAS/J
NIZEGORODCEW, Maria; KRZYSZEWSKA, Anna; DYMAS, Julian

Effect of BCG on specific lesions in organs during tuberculosis
in guinea pigs infected with strain H37Rv. Gruzlica 25 no. 12; 1977-984
Dec '57.

1. Z Sanatorium Przeciwgruzliczego dla Dzieci w Jaworzu. Dyrektor:
dr med. M. Nizegorodcew. Adres: Warszawa, ul. Płocka 26.

(BCG VACCINATION, exper.

eff. on develop. of gastrointestinal tuberc. in guinea
pigs, comparison of various ways of admin. (Pol))

MOSTOWSKI, Jerzy; BIERNAT, Eugenia; DYDAS, Juliusz

Increase of potassium in the plasma of preserved blood. Pol. med.
wewnet. 32 no.7:873-876 '62.

1. Z Wojewodzkiej Stacji Krwiodawstwa w Krakowie Kierownik: dr med.
J. Mostowski.
(POTASSIUM) (BLOOD PRESERVATION)

MOSTOWSKI, Jerzy; BYDAS, Juliusz; CIEK, Zofia

Odon Bujwid as an investigator of Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
Gruzlica 32 no.5:387-398 My '64.

1. Z Wojewódzkiej Stacji Krewiedawstwa im. Prof. dr. Odona
Bujwida w Krakowie (Dyrektor: dr. J. Mostowski).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730002-3

DYDDYURA, A.G., starshiy inzhener-konstruktor; POGORELOV, I.Ye., inzhener-konstruktor.

Fast PR-10 hammer drills. Gor. zhur. no.4:6-7 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Rock drills)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730002-3"

BAZHANOVA, N.V.; MASLOVA, T.G.; POPOVA, I.A.; POPOVA, O.F.;
SAPOZHNIKOV, D.I.; DYDEL'MAN, Z.M. Prinimali uchast;ye:
CHERNOGORSKIY, S.M.; MENITSKAYA, I.M.; SAPOZHNIKOV, D.I.,
otv. red.

[Plastid pigments of green plants and the methods of their
study] Pigmenty plastid zelenykh rastenii i metodika ikh
issledovaniia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 119 p.
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Botanicheskiy institut. 2. Labora-
toriya fotosinteza Botanicheskogo instituta im. V.L.
Komarova AN SSSR (for all except Sapozhnikov).

L 25027-65 ENT(1)/FOC
ACCESSION NR. AP5001954

GW

S/0049/64/000/012/1859/1868

16
18

B

AUTHOR: Kachurin, L. G., Bakryayev, V. I., Dydina, G. P.

TITLE: The trajectories of heated and submerged turbulent currents in the atmosphere

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvesiya. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 12, 1964, 1859-1868

TOPIC TAGS: submerged current, Archimedean acceleration, heated current, horizontal current, aperture angle, atmospheric turbulence, current velocity, current trajectory

ABSTRACT: The solution offered in this study to the problem of the calculation of turbulent currents in the atmosphere is based on the theory of currents (G. N. Abramovich, Fizmatgiz, 1960). Such currents are divisible into three sectors: an active sector, in which the velocity of the air current is considerably greater than that of the wind; a passive sector, in which the movement of the current about its axis in relation to the air is insignificant, and an intermediate sector between these two. The acceleration of the air in the current is also divided into types: Archimedean acceleration directed upward in the heated current, and intermixing acceleration directed downward and involving a loss of

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ACCESSION NR: AP5001954

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velocity by mixing with the surrounding air. A comparison of the developed solution with the semiempirical formulas found in the literature should take into account the fact that the latter have arbitrary constants which are determined by a comparison with the experiments carried out approximately within the same range of parameters in which they are later checked. A further development of that solution should also take into account the radiative heat exchange between the current and atmospheric temperatures in the case of large differences between them. "The authors are grateful to E. G. Palagin for his discussion of the project." Orig. art. has: 31 formulas, 1 table and 3 figures.

ORIGINATOR: Leningradskiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (Leningrad
Hydrological Institute)

REF ID: A3U163

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

DATE: 10/25

OTHER: 008

Cont 2/2

DYDINAK, L. A.; Aniskina, N.A.

"Prognosis of Baric Field in a Period of Elementary Synoptic Process"
Meteorol. i gidrologiya, No 5, 1954, 36-38

The authors statistically worked out mean charts of baric topography AT_{700} , AT_{500} , and OT_{1000} during elementary synoptic processes (ESP) and mean charts of isallohypses between adjacent processes. They investigated the certainty of relations between advections of various air masses during convergency or divergence of isohypes in the original ESP and pressure variation in the succeeding ESP, and between the formation of elements of a high field in the succeeding ESP and advections of various types of air masses with corresponding variations in pressure in the original ESP. They establish that in the forecasting of the baric field in the period of the succeeding ESP with largest certainty (about 90%) one can utilize advective and vergent criteria of the original ESP. (RZhGeol, No 9, 1955)

SO: Sum-No 845, 7 Mar 56

DYDINA, L.A.; KHOREVA, T.M., red.; KOTLYAKOVA, O.I., tekhn.red.

[Principles underlying long-range weather forecasting for Arctic regions a short period in advance] O printsipakh sostavleniya dolgosrochnykh prognozov pogody maloi zablagovremennosti dlia Arktiki. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1958. 269 p. (Leningrad. Arkticheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut. Trudy, vol. 15). (MIRA 12:7)
(Arctic regions--Weather forecasting)

AUTHOR: Dydina, L. A. SCOV/ 50-58-7-6/20

TITLE: The Connection Between the Terrestrial Baric Field and the Distribution of Cold- and Heat Sources in the Troposphere
(Svyaz' nazemnogo baricheskogo polya s raspredeleniyem ochagov tepla i kholoda v troposfere)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 7, pp. 32-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In publications hitherto only very few data have been found which point to the possibility of a practical application and the reliability of at least some dependences for a forecast period exceeding one day. In the present paper the author shows a possibility of using the dependence of the distribution of cold- and heat sources in the troposphere in the elementary primary process on the distribution of basic baric fields in the subsequent elementary synoptic process with respect to the elementary synoptic process. The reason therefore is first the fact that the developing baric systems possess a temperature asymmetry. The cyclones shift towards the warmer part of the air current (law of B'yerknes-Sul'berg) and the anticyclones in the direction of the colder

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SCV/50-58-7-6/20

The Connection Between the Terrestrial Baric Field and the Distribution
of Cold- and Heat Sources in the Troposphere

currents (Ref 6). There are, however, often considerably more mobile baric systems than stationary ones in the hemisphere (from 45° of northern latitude to the pole). Secondly, the investigations of the data carried out by K. I. Kashin and M. V. Gritsenko concerning the average daily changes of the position of the baric system centers and the cold- and heat concentrations corresponding to them showed that there is a close connection between the evidence drawn from the data on the heat and cold on the isobaric surface of 500 millibar and the shift of the developing baric system. The third reason is the property of the elementary synoptic process which becomes manifest in the relative stability of the directions of the main shift of cold and warm air masses in the course of 3 - 4 days (Ref 3). It turned out that the demarcation lines between the terrestrial baric fields of the subsequent ESP (elementary synoptic process) closely approach the demarcation lines between the cold- and heat centers on the isobaric surfaces during the primary ESP. Proceeding from this the demarcation lines between the cold- and heat centers during the primary ESP may serve as "char-

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SOV/5a-5b-7-6/20

The Connection Between the Terrestrial Baric Field and the Distribution
of Cold- and Heat Sources in the Troposphere

acteristic features" of the demarcation lines between the baric fields of the subsequent ESP. A control of the presumptive scheme of development of the synoptic process for 3 - 4 days by means of comparison with the actual one showed that its correctness for the northern hemisphere (up to 50° of northern latitude) corresponds to an absolute agreement of approximately 65 % according to data from the years 1955 and 1956. From the above mentioned we may conclude that there is a close connection between the distribution of the cold- and heat centers in the troposphere during the primary ESP and the distribution of the terrestrial baric fields in the subsequent ESP. It may be used in the establishment of the distribution scheme of the pressure fields during the ESP (3 - 4 days) with a comparatively high reliability. This connection is of no practical importance if it is used in the compilation of prognoses for arbitrary 3 - 4 days, independently of the elementary synoptic processes. There are 1 table and 6 references, all of which are Soviet.

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SOV/50-58-7-6/20

The Connection Between the Terrestrial Baric Field and the Distribution
of Cold- and Heat Sources in the Troposphere

1. Meteorology--USSR
2. Weather forecasting
3. Atmosphere--Stability
4. Cyclones--Temperature factors
5. Heat--Meteorological effects

Card 4/4

S/169/62/000/007/117/149
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Dydina, L. A.

TITLE: Wind and temperature conditions in areas of the Greenland and the Barents Seas in connection with types of synoptic processes in the Arctic

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 7, 1962, 54, abstract 7B279 (Tr. Arkt. i antarkt. n.i.in-ta, 240, 1961, 177-208)

TEXT: Wind and temperature characteristics were compiled according to 25 types of synoptic processes, generalized into 6 groups. The types of processes were ascertained from average charts of elementary synoptic processes in a 20-year sequence (1939-1958) for the period May-November, their meteorologic characteristic being given by the observational data of 6 weather stations, located on islands and shores of the Greenland and the Barents Seas. In the Greenland Sea there are anticyclonic conditions at the time of 18 types of process and cyclonic conditions in the case of 7. A re-

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S/169/62/000/007/117/149
D228/D507

Wind and temperature ...

verse ratio -- 8 anticyclonic and 17 cyclonic types -- characterizes the Barents Sea. Despite the prevalence of a baric field of definite sign, a high frequency of winds with separate directions is observed at some stations. For example, there was wind from the northerly and north-westerly quarter in 67 - 70% of the cases at the station on Jan Mayen; in the remainder the wind was south-easterly. At other stations there is a similar pattern only at the time of certain processes. Thus, with an anticyclonic field on Medvezhiy Island, wind from the easterly and south-easterly quarter predominates in 75% of the cases. The fact that the frequencies of definite wind directions and temperature anomalies, also with a definite sign, can be highly guaranteed allows the resulting relations to be taken into account in long-term forecasts for a period of up to 10 days. 8 references. Abstracter's note: Complete translation. 7

Card 2/2

DYDINA, L.A.

Sequence of types of synoptic processes in the Arctic as related
to the transformation of basic atmospheric circulation patterns.
Trudy AANII 240:68-87 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Arctic regions--Meteorology)

5148-65 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AT4046485

S/3116/63/253/000/0085/0108

AUTHOR: Dy*dina, L. A.

TITLE: Some characteristics of the strong wind regime in the Arctic in relation to types of synoptic processes

SOURCE: Leningrad, Arkticheskij i antarkticheskij nauchno-issledovatel'skij institut. Trudiv... 253, 1963. Sbornik statey, posvyashchenny pamyati V. V. Frolova: voprosy* hidrometeorologii polaryarnykh oblastey (Collection of articles in memory of V. V. Frolov. problems in the hydrometeorology of the polar regions), 55-108

TOPIC TAGS: arctic meteorology, wind, atmospheric circulation, cyclogenesis, anticyclogenesis, weather forecasting

ABSTRACT: The distribution and frequency of strong winds in the Arctic is dependent in many respects on the type of synoptic processes in this region and the form of atmospheric circulation against the background of which the particular process develops; in other words, strong winds are related to the character of cyclogenesis and anticyclogenesis in the temperature latitudes. Stable strong winds in the Arctic are observed most frequently in connection with processes of group A and least frequently with group

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5148-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4046483

processes. Therefore, whereas the strong winds are most frequently associated with processes characteristic of the development of cyclonic activity over Arctic seas, they are associated least frequently with the development of an anticyclonic field directly over the Kara and Laptev Seas, where the greatest number of stations are located. Not with processes of the opposite character (group B), as would be expected. Most frequently, especially in the autumn, stable wind intensifications are observed in the Kara and Chukchi Seas, and less frequently (except for individual regions) in the Laptev Sea and least frequently of all in the East Siberian Sea. In the Kara Sea the most favorable conditions for the development of stable strong winds are created during the development of processes of groups A, B and D against a background of an E form of circulation of the atmosphere. In the Laptev Sea such conditions are created during the same processes, but developing against the background of a C form of circulation. In the East Siberian Sea stable strong winds are most probable during processes of group A which develop during C and E forms of circulation. Finally, in the Chukchi Sea, they are observed with particular frequency during processes of groups B, D and E when there are W and C forms of atmospheric circulation. Stable strong winds usually come from directions which are prevailing in a particular region when there are

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ACCESSION NR: AT4046483

definite types of processes in the Arctic and somewhat more rarely from directions which are the second most common. In most cases these directions of strong winds have high probability values. Data presented in this paper on the distribution of stable strong winds in the Arctic as related to different processes and forms of atmospheric circulation and data on the frequency of strong winds of different directions are of prognostic value. Orig. art. has: 13 tables and 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, Leningrad (Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 000

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730002-3

DYDINA, L.A.

Conditions governing the formation of heavy wind in the Arctic
Regions. Trudy AANII 255:158-168 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730002-3"

L 23477-65 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AT4048802

S/3116/63/255/000/0213/0230

AUTHOR: Dydina, L.A.; Khoreva, T.M.

TITLE: Justification of the terminology, formulations and criteria for evaluation of the ³¹ probable success of forecasts of meteorological elements in the Arctic for 3-10 days in advance

SOURCE: Leningrad. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut. Trudy*, v. 255, 1963. Sbornik statey po voprosam doigosrochnykh prognozov pogody* dlya Arkuki (Collection of articles on the problems of long-range weather forecasting for the Arctic), 213-230

TOPIC TAGS: arctic meteorology, weather forecasting, long-range weather forecasting, air temperature, wind direction, wind velocity

ABSTRACT: Preparing long-range (3-10 days) forecasts for the Arctic in the navigation season makes it possible to determine the predominant values of the meteorological elements (wind and air temperature) and their extremes. At present, the predicted values of these meteorological elements are given in the formulations and terminology and evaluated on the basis of the criteria presented in a special manual (Rukovodstvo po)

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L 23477-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4048802

formulirovke i otsenke opravdy* vayemosti dolgosrochnykh prognozov pogody* maloy i bol'shoy zabilagovremennosti dlya Arktiki, Ser: posobive i rukovodstva, No. 36-37, Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoy Transport", 1961). They were developed on the basis of a statistical analysis of the predominant values of the meteorological elements and by comparison with the success of inertial and climatological forecasts of these values for the corresponding periods of time. This paper presents: a) the method for solution of the problem of finding applicable and sound formulations, terminology and admissible criteria in evaluation of the probable success of forecasts and b) some results of a statistical analysis of the predominant and extremal values of the mentioned meteorological elements for climatological and inertial forecasts. In short, the author reviews the manual to determine the soundness of the different formulations, terminology, methods and conclusions presented therein. It is concluded that the contents of the manual are quite sound and valid for practical operational use. The use of the manual in using and evaluating 3-10-day Arctic forecasts for the navigation season of 1961 revealed that the success of wind direction forecasts was the same as when earlier manuals were used. However, there is a wide variance in the reliability of individual forecasts. With respect to wind velocity and air temperature forecasts, the new manual gave better forecasts than earlier manuals. Orig. art. has: 15 tables.

Caro 2/3

J 23477-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4048802

ASSOCIATION: Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut,
Leningrad (Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 024

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

DYDINA, Lyudmila Aleksandrovna; GIRS, A.A., red.; BAKULOVA, R.I.,
red.

[Macrocirculation method of forecasting the weather for
3-10 days in the Arctic] Makrotsirkulatsionnyi metod
prognozov pogody na 3-10 sutok dlia Arktiki. Leningrad,
Gidrometeor. izd-vo, 1964. 390 p. (MIRA 17:12)

L 2911-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW
AM5003778

BOOK EXPLOITATION

UR/ 19
551.509.3 B+1

Dydina, Lyudmila Aleksandrovna 44,5¹

12, 44,5¹

Macrocirculation method of weather forecasting for 3-10 days for the Arctic (Makrotsirkulyatsionnyy metod prognozov pogody na 3-10 sutok dlya Arktiki) Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1964. 0390 p. illus., bibliog., tables. Errata slip inserted. 500 copies printed. (At head of title: Mezhdunarodnyy geofizicheskiy god. Glavnaya upravleniya gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut)

TOPIC TAGS: long range weather forecasting, atmospheric temperature, Arctic climate, weather forecasting, hydrometeorology atmospheric circulation, wind, synoptic meteorology

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book presents the basic principles of long range meteorological forecasting with short advance notice used by the Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute¹ and its arctic observatories for weather forecasting extending from 3-4 and 8-10 days. The book is intended for a broad circle of weather forecasters and hydrometeorological scientific workers. It can also be used by students of hydrometeorological higher institutes.

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L 2911-66
AM5003778

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Ch. I. Atmospheric circulation forms in Northern Hemisphere and types of synoptic processes in Arctica - - 16
Ch. II. Regularities of basic field changes in Arctica - - 81
Ch. III. Prevailing wind and air temperature in various Arctica regions in connection with types of synoptic processes - - 199
Ch. IV. Persistent arctic high winds at various types of processes in connection with circulation forms and their transformation - - 251
Ch. V. Operational synoptic position and weather forecasting in Arctica from 3-4 and 8-10 days - - 319
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SUB CODE: ES

SUBMITTED: 29Aug64

NR REF SOV: 145

OTHER: 024

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Card 2/2

L 24436-65 EWT(1)/FCC GW
ACCESSION NR: AR4039986

S/0169/64/000/004/B044/B044

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofiz., Abs. 4B273

AUTHOR: Dydina, L. A.; Khoreva, T. M.

TITLE: Basis for the terminology, formulations and criteria for estimates of the probable success of forecasts of meteorological elements for 3-10 days in advance for the Arctic

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Arkt. i Antarkt. n.-i. in-ta, v. 255, 1963, 213-230

TOPIC TAGS: weather forecasting, short-range weather forecasting, Arctic, wind velocity, wind direction, atmospheric temperature, climatological forecast, long-range weather forecasting

TRANSLATION: The authors give the most probable values of meteorological elements (wind and air temperature) for the Arctic for short-range forecasts (3-10 days in advance). For a solution of the problem of within what limits of variations these elements fall it is possible and desirable to give the values of these elements, it is necessary to find the natural value of the scatter or the limits of variations of the variability of the observations made (not less than 50% for the period of

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ACCESSION NR: AR4039988

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the forecast. The mean admissible errors in the probable success of forecasts can be established by the direct determination of the mean natural frequency of the majority of observations in the intervals used for terminology and the reliability of climatological and inertial forecasts of meteorological elements in these same intervals. Solution of these problems made it possible to establish what number of observations should be considered adequate for evaluation of the probable success of a forecast of 100% and determine the admissible errors for evaluation of the success of systematic forecasts of meteorological elements within the limits of the intervals used. The authors have done so using wind and air temperature observational data (four measurements daily) for the period June-October 1954-1958 at a number of stations in the Arctic. For evaluation of a probable forecast of 100% it is sufficient to have the actual frequency of the meteorological element in the intervals used for terminology, that is, 71-81%, depending on the season and meteorological element. The authors cite and discuss the used terminology and formulation of forecasts of wind direction and velocity obtained by L. A. Dyrddina, et al. (Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1962, 3B354), the probability of a prevailing wind in intervals of three and five directions for three-day periods for several stations situated in different regions of the Arctic. The frequency of distribution of observations of wind direction in the

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ACCESSION NR: AR4039988

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used formulations in three-day and ten-day intervals of time for July and October, the mean frequency of cases of observations and their probability within the intervals used for wind direction, the probability of the predominance of the number of velocity observations in the interval 4 m/sec for three-day periods, the probability of the number of cases of maximum velocities falling in the interval 3 m/sec for three days, and the probability of the predominance of air temperature observations in the intervals 3 and 4°. The authors present a justification for the admissible errors for evaluation of probable success of forecasts presented in the above-mentioned "Rukovodstvo" (Manual). At the same time they give the probable success of an inertial forecast of wind direction for three days in advance with and without admissible errors (displacements) for one and two directions, the probable success of an inertial forecast of wind velocity for three days in advance without displacement and with displacements of 1 and 2 m/sec, the probable success of an inertial temperature forecast for three days in advance without a displacement and with a displacement of 1°, the mean probability of a climatic forecast of air temperature and wind direction and velocity in the Arctic for 10 days in advance, etc. A comparative alternative evaluation of weather forecasts with tolerances, used for the Arctic, gave exaggerated values of their probable success in comparison with the unit-scale evaluation given in the Manual. The intervals and criteria for evaluations of

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the probable success of forecasts of meteorological elements for 3-10 days in advance presented in this paper are sounder and more objective than those used earlier and the evaluation of the probable success of forecasts of wind velocity and air temperature are more rigorous than the evaluation used earlier.
N. Davydov

ASSOCIATION: Arkticheskiy i Antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut (Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute)

SUB CODE: ES

ENCL: 00

Card 4/4

DYDINA, L.A.

Conservation of the sign of the pressure field and the directions
of air current in the course of the elementary synoptic process
and the degree of synchronism of their change over the northern
hemisphere. Trudy AANII 262:210-230 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

DYDINA, R.A.

USSR/Meadow Cultivation.

L.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1958, 95883

Author : Dydina, R.A.

Inst : Scientific-Research Institute of Agriculture of the
Extreme North.

Title : Improvement of the Botanical Composition of the Ob-Irtysh
Meadows in the Extreme North.

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. N.-i. in-t s. kh. Krayn.
Severa, 1957, № 2, 26-28.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

Country	:	USSR
Category	:	Meadow Cultivation.
Abs. Jour.	:	Nef. Zhur-Biologiya, No.1, 1959, 1520
Author	:	Dydina, R.A.
Institut.	:	Scientific Research Inst. of the Extreme North
Title	:	Reed Canarygrass and Creeping Foxtail in the Yenozera North.
Orig. Pub.	:	Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. N.-i. inst. s.kh. Krayn. Severn., 1957, No.3, 33-34
Abstract	:	Obshkiy var. creeping foxtail and khanty- Mansivskiy var. reed canarygrass were intro- duced into cultivation from the wild flora of the Extreme North at Kos'-Yu Sovkhoz on the border of the northern taiga and the forest- tundra. In the parts of the bottomland near terraces with liming and application of fer- tilizers in the second year, uncovered plantings of creeping foxtail yielded up to 81 centners per ha., reed canarygrass up to 70 cwt/ha. of hay.
Card:	:	1/1

DYDINA, R.A.

Wild forage plants of the Far North and experiments in cultivating
them. Trudy Bot.inst.Ser.6 no.7:192-195 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut polarnogo zemledeliya, Noril'sk.
(Russia, Northern--Forage plants)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730002-3

ALEKSANDROVA, V.D.; ANDREYEV, V.N.; VAKHTINA, T.V.; DYDINA, R.A.; KAREV, G.I.
PETROVSKIY, V.V.; SHAMURIN, V.F.

[Forage characteristics of the plants of the Far North] Kormovaia
kharakteristika Krainego Severa. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 483 p.
(Rastitel'nost' Krainego Severa SSSR i ee primenenie, no.5).
(MIRA 18:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730002-3

DYDKO, A. Ye.

Abundant cotton harvest on Ogul'dzhan Matchanova detachment; Tel'man collective farm, Il'iansk district Tashauzsk province, Turkmen SSR. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz lit-ry, 1951.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730002-3"

DYDOROV, D.I.

Bleaching color-woven fabrics with perhydrol in KT-100 drum-type
apparatuses. Obm.tekh.opyt. [MLP] no.10:3-4 '56. (MIRA 11:11)
(Textile finishing) (Bleaching)

DYDOROV, D.I., inzhener.

Improve the quality of looped pile fabrics. Tekst.prom. 16 no.5:
49 My '56. (MLBA 9:8)

1. Izobretatel' kombinata "Krengol'mskaya manufaktura".
(Cotton fabrics)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730002-3

DYDOWICZ, Zbigniew, inz.

Wladyslaw Frackowiak; obituary. Przegl geod 37 no.3:122 Mr '65.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730002-3

DYDUCH, Krzysztof (Krakow)

Construction of standard type beamless storehouses posttensioned by
cables. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 36 no.3:138-140 Mr '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730002-3"

KEDRA, Mieczyslaw; CZAPLICKI, Sylwester; DYDUSZYNSKI, Andrzej; MARKIEWICZ,
Marian

Rate of pulse wave in the aorta in atherosclerosis hypertension.
Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.36:1645-1648 7 Sept 59.

l. (Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewn. A. M. w Lublinie i Oddz. Chorob Wewn.
Centr. Szpit. M. O. N. w Warszawie: kierownik: prof. dr Mieczyslaw Kedra).
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, physiol.) (HYPERTENSION, physiol.)
(AORTA, physiol.) (PULSE)

KEDRA, Mieczyslaw; CZAPLICKI, Sylwester; DYDUSZYNSKI, Andrzej; MARKIEWICZ,
Marian

The speed of the wave of the aortic pulse in atherosclerosis.
Polskie arch.med. wewn. 30 no.7:926-928 '60.

1. Z I Kl. Chorob Wewn. A.M. w Lublinie i Oddz. Chorob Wewn.
- 2 Centr. Szpitala Klin. W. A. M. Kierownik: prof. dr med. M.Kedra
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS diag)
(AORTA physiol)
(PULSE)

BOBER, Stanislaw; CZAPLICKI, Sylvester; DYDUSZYNSKI, Andrzej; ROZENBLIT, Julian

Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome. Clinical and electrocardiographic analysis of 75 cases. Polskie arch. med. wewnetrz. 30 no.12: 1461-1477 '60.

l. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewn. A.M. w Warszawie Kierownik: prof dr nauk med. A. Biernacki. Oddz. Chorob Wewn. 2 Centr. Szpitala Klin. W.A.M. Kierownik naukowy; prof. dr med. S. Bober.

(HEART BLOCK statist)

CZAPLICKI, Sylwester; DYDUSZYNSKI, Andrzej; ROZEGMAL, Wiktor.

Physiological note III. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.47:1810-1812
23 N'64.

1. Z Katedry i Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych 2 Centrumnego Szpitala
Klinicznego Wojskowej Akademii Medycznej (kierownik: prof. dr.
med. S. Bober).

DYDUSZYSKI, J.

Poland /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-15

Treatment of solid mineral fuels

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31825

Author : Dyduszynski J.

Title : Absorption of Coke Gas Components in Absorption
Towers.

Orig Pub: Przem. chem., 1956, 12, No 2, 66-73

Abstract: A survey of the principal parameters of the recovered components of coke gas (ammonia, benzene and naphthalene) and of their absorbents, as well as of the following types of absorption columns: with wooden charded packing, with Rasching rings, Otto multistage section irrigation,

Card 1/2

Poland /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-15

Treatment of solid mineral fuels

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 31825

the Weindel-Martini-Hueneck system with rotating packing layers, Coppers system with rotating irrigation disks, Feld system with rotating conical sprayers of the absorbent liquid. Methods are described for the calculation of columns with chorded packing and with Rasching rings, which are used in Poland.

Card 2/2

DYDUSZYNSKI, J.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

POL/5033

Czapliński, Stefan, Master in Engineering, Jan Dyduszyński, Professor, Master in Engineering, Jan Sobolewski, Docent, Master in Engineering, Zbigniew Szaniawski, Master in Engineering, and Zdzisław Ziolkowski, Professor, Master in Engineering.

Najnowsze rozwiązania konstrukcyjne w budowie aparatury chemicznej 1959/1960; praca zbiorowa (Latest Design Developments in the Construction of Chemical Apparatus 1959/60; a Collective Work) Warsaw, Państwowe Wydawn. Techniczne, 1960. 127 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,690 copies printed. (Series: Nowa technika, zesz. 32)

Coordinator: Jan Dyduszyński, Professor, Master in Engineering; Scientific Ed. PWT: Irena Gajewska, Master in Science; Tech. Ed.: I. Milewska.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists, engineers, and designers of chemical equipment for research and industry. It may also be used by students in higher technical schools.
Card 1/5

Latest Design (Cont.)

POL/5033

COVERAGE: The book discusses the latest (up to 1959) trends in the development of some designs for chemical equipment. The authors deal specifically with progress in the design of absorption and distillation equipment, and latest developments in the design of gas compressors and sedimentation separators used in the chemical industry. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each section.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

I. Progress in the Field of Absorption Equipment Design	5
1. Introduction	5
2. General review of progress in absorption-tower design	6
3. New types of packing	8
a. Solid-wall packings	8
b. Grid- and mesh-type packings	18
c. Packings consisting of parallel layers	32

Card 2/5

DYDUSZYNSKI, Jan

Tadeusz Hobler. Nauka polska 11 no.6:51-56 '63.

1. Politechnika, Warszawa.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730002-3

DYDUSZYNSKI, J., prof.

"Leybold vacuum handbook for laboratory and workshop" by K.
Diels, R. Jaeckel. Reviewed by J. Dyduszynski. Przegl mech
22 no. 16:519-520 25 Ag '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730002-3"

DYDYK, Lubomira; KAMINSKI, Zdzislaw

Spontaneous rupture of a normal spleen. Pol. przegl. chir. 34 no.11:
1213-1215 '62.

1. Z Oddzialu Chirurgicznego i Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej
Instytutu Gruzdlicy w Warszawie Kierownik: Oddzialu: prof. dr
L. Manteuffel Kierownik Zakladu: prof. dr S. Chodkowska.
(SPLENIC RUPTURE)

SERAFIN, Roman; BOGZKIEWICZ, Tadeusz; DYDYK, Lubomira.

Principles for the management of thoracic injuries. Chir.
narzad. ruchu ortop. pol. 28 no. 5:467-471 '63.

l. Z Oddzialu Chirurgicznego Instytutu Gruzlicy w Warszawie
Kierownik Oddzialu: prof. dr. L.Manteuffel.

*

ARASZKIEWICZ, Zuzanna; PAWICKA, Lilia; SZYMANSKA, Danuta;
DYDYK, Ludomira

A case of hypertrophic tuberculosis of the cecum. Gruzlica 31
no.7:823-826 '63.

1. Z Oddzialu Wewnetrznego Instytutu Gruzlicy Kierownik: prof.
dr med. B. Jochweda Z Pracowni Radiologicznej Instytutu
Gruzlicy Kierownik: prof. dr med. K. Ossowska Z Pracowni
Anatomo-patologicznej Instytutu Gruzlicy Kierownik: prof. dr
med. S. Chodkowska Z Oddzialu Chirurgicznego Instytutu
Gruzlicy Kierownik: prof. dr med. L. Manteuffel Dyrektor:
prof. dr med. W. Jaroszewicz.
(CECAL DISEASES) (TUBERCULOSIS, GASTROINTESTINAL)
(HYPERTROPHY AND HYPERPLASIA) (DIAGNOSIS, DIFFERENTIAL)

KAMINSKI, Zdzislaw; DYDYK, Lubomira; PAWICKA, Lilia

Mediastinal chemodectoma. Polski przegl. chir. 35 no.6:621-623
'63.

1. Z Zakladu Patologii Instytutu Gruzlicy w Warszawie Kierownik:
prof. dr S. Chodkowska Z Oddzialu Chirurgicznego Instytutu
Gruzlicy w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr L. Manteuffel Z
Zakladu Radiologii Instytutu Gruzlicy w Warszawie Kierownik:
prof. dr K. Ossowska.
(CAROTID BODY TUMOR) (MEDIASTINAL NEOPLASMS)
(SURGERY, OPERATIVE)

NOVIKOV, I.T.; PAVLENKO, A.S.; SMIRNOV, M.S.; CHIZHOV, D.G.; LAVRENNENKO,
K.D.; NEKRASOV, A.M.; NOSOV, R.P.; TARASOV, N.Ya.; ZHIMERIN, D.G.
UGORETS, I.I.; DMITRIYEV, I.I.; DROBYSHEV, A.I.; YERMAKOV, V.S.;
SAPCOZHNIKOV, F.V.; BOROVAY, A.A.; BANNIK, V.P.; DASKOVSKIY, Ya.M.;
ROGOVIN, N.A.; PETROV, A.N.; MEL'NIKOV, B.V.; LATYSH, D.I.;
KONIN, F.P.; DYDYKIN, P.Ye.; BONDAREV, I.I.; GUMENYUK, D.L.;
POREGAYLO, K.M.

Ol'ga Sergeevna Kalashnikova; obituary. Elek.sta. 30 no.2:95
F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

(Kalashnikova, Ol'ga Sergeevna, 1914)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730002-3

GABERMAN, B.G.; DYDYSHKO, A.I.; YUSHKOVA, L.N.

Evaluation of ashes from coals for coking. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR,
Ser. khim. nauk 14 no.1:80-83 Ja-Mr '64.
(MIRA 18, 3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730002-3

WYDYNSKA, M.

NIEMIERKO, W.; DUDYNSKA, M.; DRABIKOWSKI, W.; KAKOL, I.; ZALUSKA, H.

Free and bound ATP and ADP in frog muscles. Acta physiol. polon. 5
no.4:609-611 1954.

1. Z Zakladu Biochemii Instituta im. M.Nenckiego w Lodz. Kierownik:
prof. dr W.Niemierko.

(ADENYL PYROPHOSPHATE, metabolism,

musc., in frog)

(MUSCLES, metabolism,

ADP & ATP)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730002-3"

DIDYNSKA, Maria

BIERNACKA-BIESIEKIERSKA, Jadwiga; SZRETER, Ryszard; DIDYNSKA, Maria

Monocular vision in industry. Klin. oczna 24 no.3:219-235 1954.

1. Z Poradni Zawodowej przy Urzadzie Zatrudnienia w Warszawie.
Kierownik: dr med. J.Biernacka-Biesiekierska. 2. Z Zakladu
Fizjologii Zwierzat S.G.G.W. w Warszawie. Kierownik: dr fil.
R.Szretter.

(VISION,
monocular, significance in work)

(WORK,
monocular vision in)

DYDYNsKA, M.; KAKOL, I.; KOWALSKI, T.; STRZELECKA, H.; NIEMIERKO, W.

Binding of nucleotides with muscle proteins and with other organs in
frog. Acta physiol. polon. 8 no.3:316-318 1957.

1. Z Zakladu Biochemii Instytutu im. M. Nenckiego w Warszawie Kierownik:
prof. dr W. Niemierko.

(MUSCLE PROTEINS,
binding with nucleotides (Pol))
(NUCLEOSIDES AND NUCLEOTIDES,
binding with musc. proteins & other organs in vitro (Pol))

DYDYN SKA, M.

Physiological and biochemical properties of dehydrated muscles and
heart of the frog Rana esculenta. Bul Ac Pol biol 9 no.2:57-60
'61. (EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Department of Biochemistry, M. Nencki Institute of Experimental
Biology, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by J. Heller.

(FROGS) (MUSCLES) (HEART)

TROYANOV, I.A.; DYDYN SKAYA, A.A.

Acetylation of p-dibromobenzene. Ukr.khim.zhur. 29 no.1:88-90
'63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Rubezhanskiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley.
(Benzene) (Acetylation)

DYDYNISKI, Jerzy; KOZIOWSKI, Piotr; ZAPEDOWSKI, Witold

Profile radiograms in hysterosalpingography. Pol. przegl. radiol.
29 no.3:277-284 My-Je '65.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Kobiecych i Poloznictwa Centralnego Szpitala
Klinicznego Wojskowej Akademii Medycznej (Kierownik: doc. dr. med.
J. Higier) oraz Zakladu Radiologii Centralnego Szpitala Klinicznego
Wojskowej Akademii Medycznej (Kierownik: dr. med. A. Kaczurba).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730002-3

DYDYNISKI, Ludwik, mgr., inz.

Old triangulation nets of Cracov. Przegl geod 33 no.12:462-465 '61.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730002-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730002-3

DYDYNISKI, Ludwik, mgr., inz.

Triangulation net of Cracov. Przegl geod 34 no.1:18-21 '62.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730002-3"

DYDYREV, Yu. I., Cand of Vet Sci -- (diss) " Influence of light of luminous lamps on the growth and development of chicks." Kazan', 1957, 25 pp (Kazan' Veterinary Institute im N. E. Bayman), (KL, 35-57, 108)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730002-3

DYDZINSKIY, V.V.

YAMKOVOY, G.T., inzh.; DYDZINSKIY, V.V., inzh.; PETRENKO, N.S., inzh.;
CHUB, V.F., inzh; MIKHAYLOV, Yu.I., inzh.

Technical progress in the mining industry. Mekh. trud. rab. 11
no.12:12-15 D '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Mining machinery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730002-3"

DYDZINSKIY, V.V.

Some regularities in removing manganese ores from ground.
Sbor. nauch. trud. NIGRI no.7:20-28 '60. (MIRA 14:12)
(Nikopol' region (Dnepropetrovsk Province) - Manganese mines
and mining)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730002-3

DYDZINSKIY, V.V., inzh.; KURUNOV, G.I., inzh.

A device for the cleaning of mine cars. Gor.zhur. no.8:74-75 Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornorudnyy institut, Krivoy Rog.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730002-3"

D'YECHENKO, T.F.

Fall tillage increases crop yields. Zemledelie 25 no.9:87 S '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Zaveduyushchaya Pologskoy rayonnoy agrokhimicheskoy laboratoriye.
(Pologi District—Tillage)

KISELI. D'verd' [Kiszely, Gyorgy], doktor; D'YENESH, Gezy, doktor
[translator]; PUSHKASH, Iyene, doktor [translator]; ROMKHAN'I,
D'yerd', doktor, nauchnyy red.; E'DI, K., otv. red.; BRODI, D.,
tekhn. red.

[Practical microscopic technic and histochemistry] Practicheskaya
mikrotekhnika i gistokhimiia. Budapest, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Vengrii,
1962. 399 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(MICROSCOPY) (HISTOCHEMISTRY)

D'YERESH, ISTVAN

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances

E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, No 7684

Author : D'yeresh Istvan

Inst : Not Given

Title : Simultaneous Application of Acetic Acid Anhydride and Mercuric Acetate (2+) in a Titration in Glacial Acetic Acid.

Orig Pub : Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1957, 63, No 2-3, 94

Abstract : To determine tertiary amine hydrochlorides in the presence of hydrochlorides of amines which can be acetylated without a preliminary separation of the basis from salts an acetylating mixture is used which contains acetic anhydride and mercuric acetate (2+) dissolved in acetic acid.

To the weighed sample, containing 0.3-0.5 mequiv. of the tertiary amine 20-40 ml of the acetylating mixture is added and set aside for 1-3 hours at 20-25°C. The titration is carried out with 0.05 N HCl (dissolved in glacial CH₃COOH). The indicator used: crystal line violet or cresol red. The acetylating mixture : A solution of 0.3 g of Hg (2+) acetate and 40-80 volume of acetic anhydride in CH₃COOH. The de-

Card : 1/1

5 termination error is ~1%.

D'yenish, L.

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, No 7693

Author : D'yenish L.

Inst : Not Given

Title : The Determination of Phenols and Carboxylic Acids in the Presence of Each Other.

Orig Pub : Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1957, 63, No 2-3, 95

Abstract : The method is based on a 2-step change in coloration of the azoviolet indicator (p-nitrobenzenecazo-resorcinol) when titrating with K-methylate in pyridine-acetone or another organic solvent media. The change in color from yellow to orange corresponds to the neutralization of the carboxylic group, whereas the change to bluish-violet corresponds to the tie up of the phenol hydroxyl. The determination is also possible if in the same molecule both groups are present. The weight of the sample is chosen in such a way as to use 6-10 ml of 0.1 N CH₃OK for titration. The sample is dissolved in 30-40 ml of the acetone-pyridine mixture (185:15),

Card : 1/2

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances

E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, No 7693

neutralized beforehand to the azoviolet end point⁷, and titrated with 0.1 N CH₃OK solution. The indicator is suitable for a differential titration of dicarboxylic acids if the difference in dissociation constants (in water) is greater than 10⁻⁵. The accuracy of the method is ~1%.

Card : 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730002-3

D'YERD', V. (g.Budapesht, Vengriya)

Conference on drying in Hungary. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 4 no.4:141-144
Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Drying--Congresses)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411730002-3"

D'YERI, D.

Accuracy of the analysis in colorimetric determination of microelements
in soils and plants. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2:188-
190 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy pochvovedeniya Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(SOILS--ANALYSIS) (TRACE ELEMENTS)
(PLANTS--CHEMICAL ANALYSIS)

DYGA, A.K.

Biology of *Dreissena polymorpha* of the Dnieper Reservoir.
Gidrobiol. zhur. 1 no.2:56-58 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut hidrobiologii Dnepropetrovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

DYGACZ, R.

"The Mining Department Of The Silesian Polytechnic School Named After W. Patrowski" p. 170.
(Przeglad Gorniczy, Vol. 9, no. 5, May 1953, Katowice)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 2,
Library of Congress, February, 1954. Uncl.

DYGDALA, K.

Morphological and cytological changes of Rhizobium as influenced
by gamma rays and by radiomimetic substances. Bul Ac Pol biol
10 no.9:381-382 '62.

1. Department of General Microbiology, M. Curie-Skłodowska
University, Lublin. Presented by J.H. Biemiecka.

DYGALO, L.; MALYSHEVA, A.M.; RYKUSHIN, Yu.P.; SHARONOV, V.A.

Epidemiological characteristics of an influenza outbreak in
student dormitories in 1949 and 1956. Trudy LSGMI 32:222-
232 '57. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Kafedra epidemiologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav.kafedroy - prof.V.A.Bashenin).
(INFLUENZE, epidemiol.

A & B,
in Russia, in student dormitories (Rus))

(2)

Testing the rocky aluminosilicates of the Dsekhsk de-

posits and refractory clays of the Shroshinsk deposits.

M. I. D'yakovo and L. E. Kryzhanov. *Ognepory*, 11 [2] 30-34 (1936). Both deposits are in the Caucasus. The Shroshinsk clay is of low plasticity and is suitable for the manufacture of basic refractory products. The clay can be used as grog or as a binding component of the charge. The pyrite inclusion in the clay should be sorted out. The Dsekhsk refractory rock can be used instead of grog with Shroshinsk or Chasov Yar clay. Products from Shroshinsk clay and Dsekhsk rock can be made both by plastic molding and by pressing of the semidry charge. Further testing is necessary to perfect the technology of manufacture.

B.Z.K.

DYGALO, M.I.; VASIL'YEVA, K.F.; SHAKHNOVICH, I.G.

Manufacturing kaolin products from a high-greg mass using the
stiff-mud process. Ogneupory 18 no.8:339-345 '53. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Khar'kovskiy institut ogneuporov(for Dygalo, Vasili'yeva)
2.Ogneuporny zaved im. Voroshilova (for Shakhnovich)
(Refractory materials) (Kaolin)

DYGALO, M.I.; BELUKHA, P.G.; SHAKHNOVICH, I.Q.

Semidry compression method for the manufacture of kaolin products
and their properties. Ogneupory 22 no. 5:199-202 '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut ogneuporov (for Dygalo). 2. Shamotnyy
zavod im. Voroshilova (for Belukha and Shakhnovich)
(Kaolin) (Refractory industry)

SOV/133-59-9-28/31

AUTHORS: Dygalo, M.I. and Onishko, N.S.

TITLE: - Kaolinite Refractories for Covers of Soaking Pits

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 9, pp 850-852 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A description of the properties of kaolinite refractories used for lining covers of recuperative soaking pits on the Veliko-Anadol'skiy Works (Donets basin) is given. A comparative test of the service life of the kaolinite and chamotte refractories in the soaking pit covers was carried out. After a period of six months, the wear of the kaolinite bricks was more than twice as low as that of the chamotte bricks. There are 3 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATIONS: Ukrainskiy n.i. institut ogneuporov (The Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute of Refractories):
Zavod "Azovstal'" ("Azovstal'" Works)

Card 1/1

DYGALO, M.I.; KOCHETOVA, A.P.; VASIL'YEVA, K.F.

Manufacture of refractory products from semi-acid raw materials by
the semi-dry press method. Ogneupory 28 no.3:97-104 '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov.
(Refractory materials)

DYGALO, V.S.

Accuracy of precipitation measurements (according to the materials
of the runoff station at Great Sarajevo). Trudy TSIP no.94:92-99
'59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Precipitation (Meteorology)--Measurement)

SUBBOTIN, A.I.; DYGALO, V.S.

Studying water percolation in thawed and frozen soils. Trudy TSAR
no.117:130-179 '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Soil percolation)

TYGAILO, V.S.; MURKIN, V.M.

Studying the infiltration of water into the soil by the method
of artificial sprinkling. Sbor. zhurn. Nauch. gidromet. obser. no. 23
(MIRA 17%)
64-84. 63

DYGALO, V.S.

Distribution of snow cover in the drainage basin of the Med-
venka River. Trudy TSIP no.134:56-76 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

ANISIMOV, N.I.; MALYGIN, M.A.; TERESHCHENKO, N.I., red.; DYGANOVA,
L.S., red.

[Aid for students of agricultural economics] V pomoshch'
izuchaiushchim ekonomiku sel'skogo khozaiistva. Moskva,
Izd-vo "Kolos," 1964. 374 p. (MIRA 17:8)

DYGAS, M.

DYGAS, M.; SERGEYEV, A.

Rapid handling of ships in the Port of Kiev. Mor.i rech.flot 1⁴
no.3:4-7 Mr 54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Kiyevskogo porta (for Dygas). 2. Nachal'-
nik OTZ (for Sergeyev). (Kiev--Loading and unloading) (Loading and unloading--Kiev)

DYGDAŁA, K.

KUNICKI-GOLDFINGER, Wl.; DYGDALA, K.; TUSZYNSKA, B.; DOLEZKO, H.

Soil diphtheroida. 3. Physiological characteristics and classification.
(~~MEAL~~ 3:7)
Acta microbiol Pol 3 no.2:93-112 '54.

1. Aus dem Institut fur Allgemeine Mikrobiologie der MCS-Universität zu Lublin.

(SOIL, bacteriology,
*diphtheroids) (CORYNEBACTERIUM,
*diphtheroids in soil)

KUNICKI-GOLDFINGER, W.; DYGDALA, K.; LAGOWSKA, M.; WIKRCIENSKA, D.

Effect of lithium chloride on Escherichia coli and on other
bacteria; preliminary communication. Acta microb. polon 5
no.1-2:33-40 1956.

1. Z Zakladu Mikrobiologii Ogolnej UMCS w Lublinie.
(LITHIUM, effects,
chlorides, on E. coli, Bacillus subtilis & Proteus (Pol))
(CHLORIDES, effects,
lithium chloride, on Bacillus subtilis, E. coli & Proteus
(Pol))
(BACILLUS SUBTILIS, effect of drugs on,
lithium chloride (Pol))
(ESCHERICHIA COLI, effects of drugs on,
same)
(PROTEUS, effect of drugs on,
same))

POLAND/Microbiology - General Microbiology.

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 47054

Author : Kunicki-Goldfinger, W., Dygihala, K., Lagowska, M.,
Wiercienska, D.

Inst :

Title : Conidial Bacteria.

Orig Pub : Acta Microbiol Polon, 5, no 1-2, 41-43 (1956) (in Polish
with an English summary)

Abstract : Conidial bacteria were isolated from the intestinal contents
of small rodents and insectivora and cultured by the method
of Odlerer [TN: spelling uncertain] (Ann Inst Pasteur, 86,
395 (1954)). These bacteria form microcolonies on agar
consisting of elementary bodies 0.2-0.3 μ in diam and in
broth give a light opalescence. The addition of blood,
serum, of yeast and liver extracts, and of intestinal con-
tents extract from rodents did not change the character

Card 1/2

POLAND/Microbiology - General Microbiology .

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 47854

of growth. On further transplantations the elementary bodies transform into diphtheroids $0.5\text{-}1.5\mu$ in size. On agar the latter form colonies resembling streptococci colonies and in broth they produce turbidity and a residue. The reverse transformation of diphtheroids into the conidial forms could not be observed. The conidial bacteria described are sensitive to penicillin, are very stable on storage, and retain their viability on dehydration or in broth for two years.

Card 2/2

- 1.1 -

DYGDALA, K.

A new model of heating microscopic stage. Acta microb.polon. 9
no.4:355-357 '60.

1. From the Department of General Microbiology, M.C.Sklodowska
University, Lublin.
(MICROBIOLOGY equip & supply)
(MICROSCOPY equip & supply)

POLAND

WYHALA, K., Department of General Microbiology (Zeklad Mikrobiologii Ogolonej), University (Universytet) im. M. Lepke-Skłodowskiej in Lublin.

"Morphological and Cytological Changes of Rhizobium as Influenced by Gamma Rays and by Radiomimetic Substances."

Warsaw, Bulletin de l'Academie Polonaise des Sciences, Serie des Sciences Biologiques, Vol 10, No 9, 62, pp 381-382.

Abstract: [English article, author's Russian summary modified] Investigations show that gamma rays and radiomimetic substances change the shape of the cells and delay or arrest cell division. Chromatin first aggregates than diffuses and disappears. "Reducing sites" (mitochondria?) are more distinct and the quantity of lipids is greater than in normal cells (to be further investigated). Irradiated cells multiplied by division like normal cells. Of the eight references, one is in a Polish, one in a Russian, and the remainder in English publications.

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DYGDALA, Kazimierz

Morphological and cytological observations on gamma rays
irradiated *Rhizobium leguminosarum*. *Acta microbiol. pol.* 12
no.4:237-244 '63.

1. From the Department of General Microbiology, Maria Curie-Sklodowska University, Lublin.
(RADIATION GENETICS) (RHIZOBIUM)

DYGERN, B., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

The productive capacity of excavators at open-pit mines can
be increased. Na stroi.Ros. 3 no.9:9-10 S '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Tsentral'nyy ekonomicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut Gosplan RSR.
(Excavating machinery) (Quarries and quarrying)